

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110–28)	120,803	31,116	n.a.
² Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.			
³ Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the totals in S. Con. Res. 21, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution:			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Budget Resolution	2,380,535	2,300,572	1,900,340
Revisions:			
To reflect the difference between the assumed and actual nonemergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2007 (section 207(f))	–4,187	–823	0
For extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program (section 320(c))	12	3	0
For the Higher Education Access Act (section 306)	–4,890	–4,890	0
Revised Budget Resolution	2,371,470	2,294,862	1,900,340

⁴ S. Con. Res. 21, as adjusted pursuant to section 207(f), assumed \$120,803 million in budget authority and \$31,116 million in outlays from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110–28 (see footnote 1), budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

SCHIP

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about a program that is important to me and to the low-income children in this country: the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

I am a strong supporter of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and want the program to cover all uninsured, lower income children. I fully support a reauthorization of this program, but I also support the President's decision to veto the flawed SCHIP bill sent to him by Congress.

The SCHIP legislation that was vetoed by the President yesterday includes frivolous spending, expands coverage to children already covered by private insurance and neglects the original intent of the program—to provide health coverage for low-income children. While I support the reauthorization of SCHIP, I do not support legislation that expands the program and serves as an initial step towards government-run health care.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program works! It has enrolled low-income eligible children in a health coverage program to ensure that they have adequate access to coverage and services. While the program is certainly a success, there are some oversights that need to be addressed. Congress has been given the opportunity to tackle these issues with the reauthorization of the program. In Colorado we have yet to enroll all of the currently eligible children of low-income families into the SCHIP program. We should focus our attention on enrolling these children instead of fighting over an expansion of the program. Expanding eligibility requirements would only make it harder for the neediest children in Colorado, and the Nation, to receive coverage.

I am a strong supporter of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and want the program to cover all uninsured, lower income children. I support giving Americans the opportunity to access health care, and giving them the ability to purchase affordable suitable private coverage. I support the effort by many Members of this body to spend in a fiscally responsible way,

without increasing taxes or using budget gimmicks. More importantly, I support putting children first.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program was put in place to cover low-income children who would otherwise not have access to health coverage. The SCHIP agreement that passed the House and Senate not only disregards the original intent of the program, but also reauthorizes the program in a fiscally irresponsible manner that will end up costing the taxpayers \$12.5 billion in the final year of the authorization. For example, the revenue source for the reauthorization is being sold as a tax increase on cigarettes which is expected to reduce the number of people smoking, but this is an unstable revenue source. I don't agree with paying for a program as important as the State Children's Health Insurance Program with an unsustainable income.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program can be reauthorized in a way that increases the number of enrolled children who are currently eligible for the program. While I oppose the expansion of the program, I do not oppose reauthorization and therefore I am cosponsoring the SCHIP Extension Act of 2007, S. 2086, which will fully fund the current program for 18 months, and give Congress more time to discuss the best way to reauthorize the program. SCHIP was scheduled to expire on September 30 and it is imperative that Congress reauthorize the current program to ensure that children of lower income families still receive health coverage. I will also be cosponsoring the Kids First Act, as an alternative proposal for the reauthorization of the SCHIP program.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT GERALD J. CASSIDY

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave soldier from Carmel, IN. Gerald Cassidy, 31 years old, died September 21 in Fort Knox, KY. Gerald was on medical hold after sustaining injuries in Iraq from a roadside bomb. With an optimistic future before him, Gerald

risked everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

Gerald was a dedicated and longtime member of the Army. In 1992, Gerald enlisted in the Army Reserve after spending his summers at Culver Military Academy in northern Indiana, where he was named an adjutant commander in charge of 85 other academy goers and was a member of the Black Horse Troop, an elite equestrian group. In 2003, Gerald joined the Indiana National Guard where he was assigned to the 152nd Mechanized Infantry. He served in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2004 and in Hurricane Katrina Operation Vigilant Relief in 2005. Sgt. Cassidy received the Humanitarian Service Medal for his stateside service.

Known at "G.J." to his family, Gerald was a natural leader. He volunteered to serve in Iraq with the Minnesota National Guard, who had an opening in their team. He was assigned to Battery C, 2nd Battalion, 150th Field Artillery in Lebanon. For his great service and sacrifice, Gerald's family was presented with the Purple Heart, the Combat Action Badge and the Indiana Distinguished Service Award. Gerald is survived by his wife Melissa Castillo Cassidy; his daughter Abbey, 5 years old; his son Isaac, 3 years old; his mother and stepfather John and Kay McMullen; his father Gerald J. Cassidy; his sister Lisa Hignite; and his brother Darrin Cassidy.

Today, I join Gerald's family and friends in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Gerald, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief. Today and always, Gerald will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero, and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Gerald's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot

dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Gerald's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Gerald J. Cassidy in the RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Gerald's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Gerald.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a challenge facing our military forces on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan. These forces are facing an urgent need for a precision indirect fire munition organic to the Infantry Brigade Combat Teams and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams.

In the last 3 months there have been two Operational Needs Statements submitted by the units deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq. I have included these statements for the RECORD. Both of these documents highlight the urgent need to field a precision capability for the 120mm mortar: the main, and in some cases the only, indirect fire support available to our infantry in the close fight.

The commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps wrote in July:

This capability is critically needed within the next 12 months. As troop levels in theater begin to drop, our units can not afford to miss any opportunities to kill the enemy due to lack of organic precision indirect fire. Without it, IBCT's must resort to: slower reinforcing fires; committing soldiers to an assault; or missing the opportunity altogether.

In August the Commander of Joint Fires in Afghanistan described the problem starkly:

The Rules of Engagement for the Afghanistan Theater of Operations limits the use of conventional artillery and mortar projectiles in support of combat operations. Recently, COMISAF restricted all preparatory fires and pre-assault fires to precision guided munitions and systems. Currently, Afghanistan requires two Light Brigade Combat teams with no organic surface precision strike capability. Our enemy takes advantage of that gap by hiding among the local populace. Additionally, the COIN environment in Afghanistan requires the minimization of collateral damage.

Both of these field commanders specifically call for the fielding of precision

guided mortars for the existing 120mm mortar system as quickly as possible.

It is my understanding that since the precision guided mortar munition, PGMM, fell prey to the Army budget cutters, the program has demonstrated remarkable test results. In fact, I thank the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee for rejecting the Army's request to reprogram additional funding away from PGMM.

I ask that the subcommittee continue to carry this item forward to be considered as part of a final conference report or supplemental, pending the results of ongoing Army reviews of the program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the two documents which I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Fort Bragg, NC, July 19, 2007.

Memorandum thru Commander, United States Army Forces Command (AFCS), 1777 Hardee Ave, SW., Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062.

For Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAMO-RQ), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Subject: Operational Needs Statement (ONS) for Organic Precision Indirect for Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT).

1. Reference: Memorandum, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, AFZA-CG, 21 November 2005, subject: ONS for Improved 105mm Projectiles.

2. Unit Identification Code (UIC): WAUKAA.

3. Ship to Address: Building 2-1138, Macomb and Hamilton Streets, Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28310.

4. Problem: Termination of the Precision Guided Mortar Munition (PGMM) has left IBCTs without the organic precision indirect capability. In our current environment, our enemy takes advantage of that gap by hiding among the local populace. The tasks of finding, fixing, and killing or capturing the enemy must be executed in rapid succession or the opportunity is lost. Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT) and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT) have organic option (Excalibur) available; the IBCTs do not.

5. Justification:

a. The IBCTs' requirement for organic precision indirect munitions is well documented. There is an approved requirement for PGMM. The Army Field Artillery School is now writing a requirement document for a precision guided 105mm munition. This headquarters submitted an ONS for a precision guided 105mm munition.

b. Lacking the required accuracy, IBCT's howitzers and mortars remain silent while the IBCTs' headquarters request GMLRS, close air support, or fires from an adjacent HBCT or SBCT. Coordinating and directing fires through multiple levels of commands consumes time and opportunity. Direct fire missile systems (ITAS and JAVELIN) do not meet this requirement due to their limited range and precision.

c. This capability is critically needed within the next 12 months. As troop levels in theater begin to drop, our units cannot afford to miss any opportunity to kill the enemy due to lack of organic precision indirect fire. Without it, IBCTs must resort to: slower reinforcing fires; committing Soldiers to an assault; or missing the opportunity altogether.

6. System Characteristics: Organic precision indirect capability must: be organic to the IBCT and use existing assets (i.e. mortars and howitzers); have accuracy consistent with the Excalibur or GMLRS; have at least the range of the current M120 120mm Mortar; and in the objective capability, should have both GPS and laser guidance.

7. Operational Concept: An organic precision indirect munition will allow commanders to engage targets in environments that ordinarily require putting Soldiers and non-combatants in harms way or cause unnecessary collateral damage.

8. Organization Concept: The organic mortar platoons or artillery battalion will fire this munition.

9. Support Requirements: If a munition uses laser guidance, then there must be a corresponding increase in laser designators. Full MTOE authorization, not Force Feasibility Review sourcing levels, of the Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinder (LLDR) and M707 Knight is required to make a laser guided capability viable.

10. Availability: Before its termination, the PGMM met the requirement. There are also 105mm precision munitions available.

11. Recommendation: Field an organic precision indirect munition to deploying IBCTs within 12 months.

12. Point of contact is LTC Greg Rawlings, ACofS, G7 at DSN 236-9485, Commercial (910) 396-9485, or email: gregory.rawlings@us.army.mil.

LLOYD J. AUSTIN III,
LTG, USA, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, August 17, 2007.

Memorandum thru Commander, Coalition Forces Land Component Command (CFLCC), C3. Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, APO AE 09304

For HQDA (DAMO-CIC), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400

Subject: Operational Needs Statement (ONS) for the Fielding of Precision Guided 105mm Howitzer and 120mm Mortar Projectiles in support of Operation Enduring Freedom 07-09.

1. Unit Identification Code (UIC) is W91M2D.

2. Ship to address: (W91M2D) Joy O'Brian, C4ISR CECOM RSC (MANTECH) Thomas Fuller Compound, Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, APO AE 09354

3. Problem: The Rules of Engagement for the Afghanistan Theater of Operations limits the use of conventional artillery and mortar projectiles in support of combat operations. Recently, COMISAF restricted all preparatory fires and pre-assault fires to precision guided munitions and systems. Currently Afghanistan requires two Light Brigade Combat Teams with no organic surface to surface precision strike capability. Our enemy takes advantage of that gap by hiding among the local populace. Additionally, the COIN environment in Afghanistan requires a minimization of collateral damage whenever joint fires are employed.

4. Justification:

a. In order to meet theater ROE requirements for precision guidance and provide our maneuver commanders with a dedicated 105mm and 120mm capability that minimizes collateral damage, precision munitions for both the M119A2 and 120mm Mortar are required.

b. The addition of the 105mm and 120mm PGM will give commanders a more prolific economy of force. Currently the limited Close Air Support (CAS) platforms are the only asset with the ability to fire precision guided munitions. This ability will give the BCT commanders the capability to strike a